



Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

KNOWLEDGE BYTES

July 2025

CLASS 10





Aakash

Medical | IIT-JEE | Foundations

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PREFACE

What is Knowledge Bytes ?

Knowledge Bytes is a collection of riddles, interesting facts, mnemonics and puzzles that will make your learning fun and engaging.

We want you to be delighted about studying. Knowledge Bytes helps you to know more about the subject in a fun, motivating and educational way and helps to implement what you learn in a creative way.

Benefits



Saves Time



Develops Learning Skills



Stimulates Interest



Leads to Increased Comprehension

EXPLORE

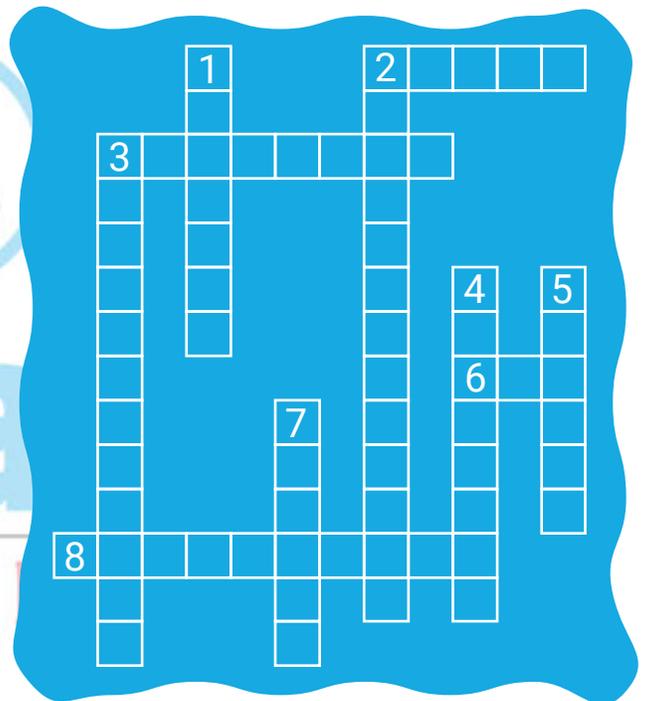
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Circles

Crossword

Across

2. A line segment joining two points on a circle is a _____. [5]
3. If a chord divides the circumference of a circle into two unequal parts, then the smaller part is called a _____. [5, 3]
6. A part of circumference of a circle is called _____. [3]
8. Half of a circle. [10]

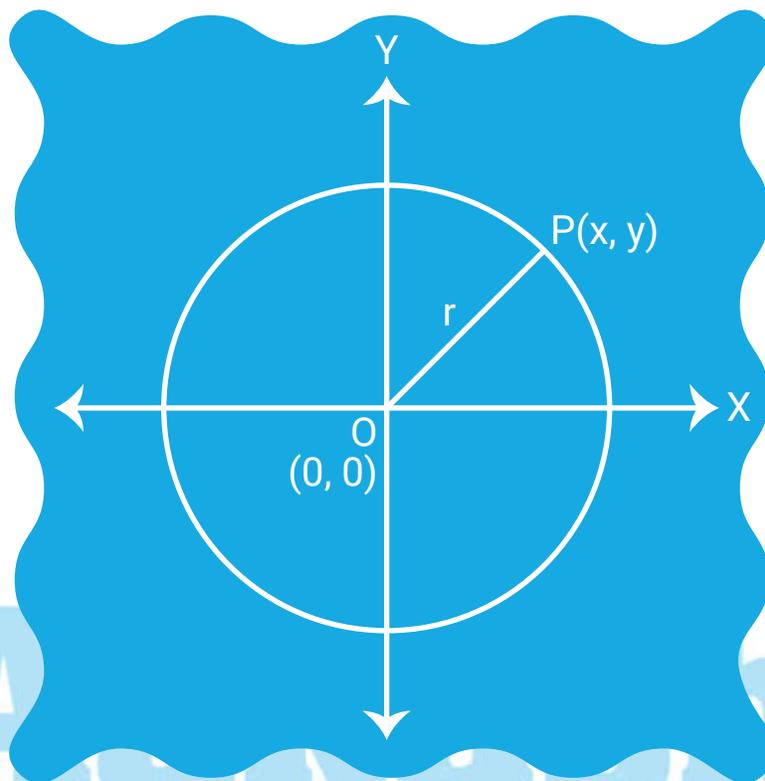


Down

1. A line that touches the circle at exactly one point is known as a _____. [7]
2. The perimeter of a circle. [13]
3. When a chord divides the circular region into two unequal parts, the bigger part is called the _____. [5, 7]
4. Longest chord of the circle. [8]
5. A line that intersects a circle at two distinct points is called a _____. [6]
7. The distance from the centre to a point on the circle is called as _____. [6]



Standard Equation of Circle



A circle is the locus of a point, which moves in a plane so that its distance from a fixed point is always constant.

We are taking a point $P(x, y)$ on the circle with centre ' $O(0, 0)$ ' and radius ' r '.

$$OP = r \text{ units}$$

$$OP = \sqrt{(x - 0)^2 + (y - 0)^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

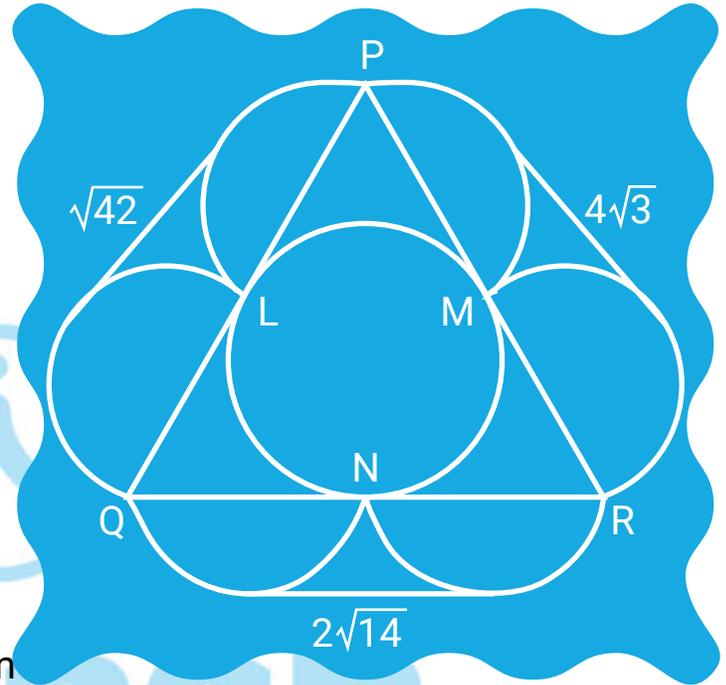
$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ is the standard equation of a circle with centre $(0, 0)$.

The circle with centre $C(h, k)$ and radius ' r ' has the equation :

$$(x - h)^2 + (y - k)^2 = r^2$$

Puzzle on Tangents

In the given figure, sides of $\triangle PQR$ are tangents to the circle inscribed, through the points L, M and N. Lengths of the common tangents to the semi-circles are marked. Find the radius of the inscribed circle.



Sol.:- As, $QL = QN$

$$RN = RM$$

$$PL = PM$$

[\therefore Lengths of the tangents from exterior points]

Let ' r_1 ' be the radii of semi-circles with diameters QL and QN

' r_2 ' be the radii of semi-circles with diameters RN and RM

' r_3 ' be the radii of semi-circles with diameters PL and PM

$$\therefore PQ = 2r_3 + 2r_1, \quad QR = 2r_1 + 2r_2$$

$$PR = 2r_2 + 2r_3$$

In right angled triangle $OO'T$

By pythagoras, $(OO')^2 = (O'T)^2 + (OT)^2$
theorem

$$(r_2 + r_3)^2 = (r_2 - r_3)^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2$$

$$r_2 r_3 = 12 \quad \dots(i)$$

Similarly,

$$r_3 r_1 = \frac{21}{2} \quad \dots(ii)$$

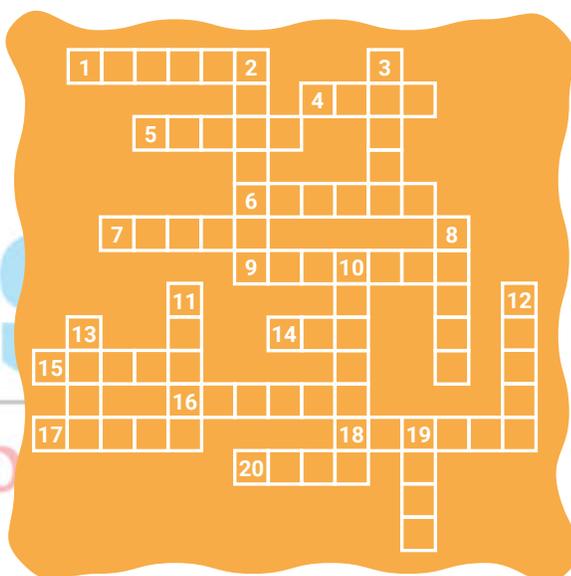
$$\begin{cases} OT = 4\sqrt{3} \\ OO' = r_2 + r_3 \\ O'T = r_2 - r_3 \end{cases}$$

Magnetic Effects of Electric Current

Crossword

Across

1. It's a machine which can convert mechanical energy into electrical energy.
4. _____ is a good example of magnetic substance.
5. The magnetic North pole is located towards the Geographic _____ pole of Earth.
6. The field lines directed from South to North _____ a magnet.
7. All of the lines of force around a magnet sets magnetic _____.
9. A magnet made by electric current.
14. A Solenoid is just similar to a _____ magnet.
15. Cobalt is an example of _____ magnetic material.
16. We can not have a magnet with _____ pole.
17. The ends of a magnet.
18. A metal that has magnetic properties. Hint: It begins with N
20. Voltmeter is a device used to measure _____ .



Down

2. The field lines directed from North to South _____ a magnet.
3. Microphone is a device which converts _____ into electrical energy.
8. A freely suspended magnet always aligns in _____ -south direction.
10. Ammeter is a device used to measure _____.
11. The magnetic field lines never _____ each other.
12. Similar poles of a magnets _____ each other.
13. The net magnetic moment in the diamagnetic material is _____.
19. Many loops of wire are placed one on top of another.



Do You Know?

1. Sea contains magnetic field, induced current and of course water

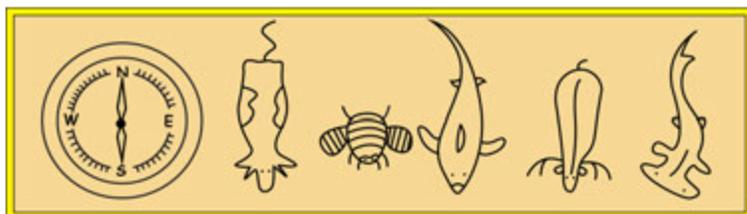
- (i) Seawater has many salts and ions so it is a conductor and therefore its motion in the Earth's magnetic field leads to the induction of weak currents and low intensity magnetic fields (few nano tesla).
- (ii) The fields are larger near the surface of the ocean than at greater depths due to the higher velocity of water near to the surface.
- (iii) Violent magnetic storms can enlarge the effect.
- (iv) With the use of Satellite we observe the magnetic fields created by the movement of seawater can be used to study the generation of tides at different depths and to understand the flow of energy through the oceans, which can provide information on climate change.

2. Magnetoreception

- (i) A number of organisms including honeybees, bacteria, sharks and pigeons are capable of detecting magnetic fields.
- (ii) Three hypotheses exist for the nature of the mechanism that enables animals to detect magnetic fields:

a. Induction

b. Alterations in chemical reactions due to the magnetic field



c. Effects due to the presence of permanently magnetic materials in animals' bodies – for example magnetite, Fe_3O_4 has been found in the bodies of bees, pigeons and other creatures



Guess The Name of Scientists

One day five scientists accidentally met on the street. As they started to greet each other, they start talking about their recent works and discoveries

Man 1 - My friends do you know that electromagnetic waves are linked with light, I recently prove that

Man 2 - Well done, but then I can show the magnetic effect based on the direction of current. Aren't I the most brilliant?

Man 3 - You are truly great my friends but I have done most magnificent work to formulated the principle behind electromagnetic induction

Man 4 - Bravo my friends !! you are legends but without my first discovery of how a current carrying wire behaves like a magnet, you would not be discovering these things. Now aren't I the winner in this conversation?

A man was walking by and listening their conversation said

All nod in unison and seprated with one question in their mind. "Who was that guy ??"

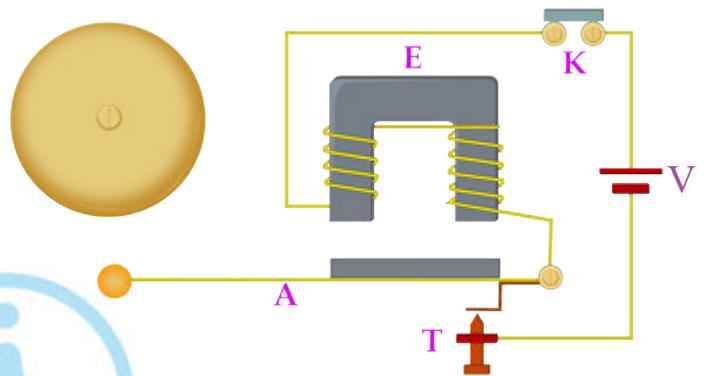
Do you know him and others?



Make Electric Bell

We will need the following things:

- Wire
- U shape soft iron core
- Hammer
- Gong



1 On a U shape soft iron core insulated copper wire is wound over the iron core.

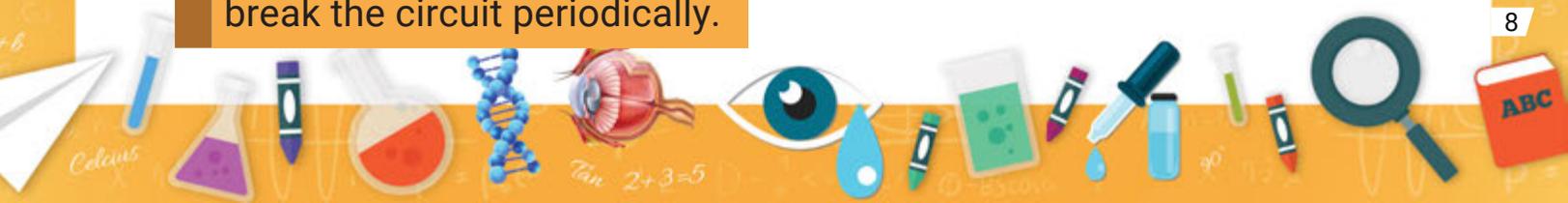
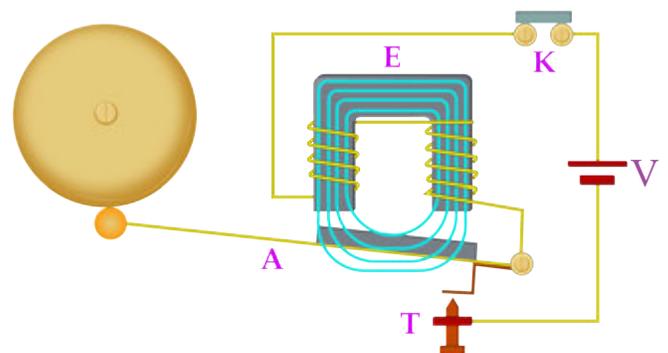
5 The one end of the electro-magnet coil is connected to one terminal of the battery and another end is connected to clapper.

2 The hammerhead is connected to a clapper such that it is able to move freely back and forth. After that, one wire end from the electromagnet should be connected to the bottom of the clapper.

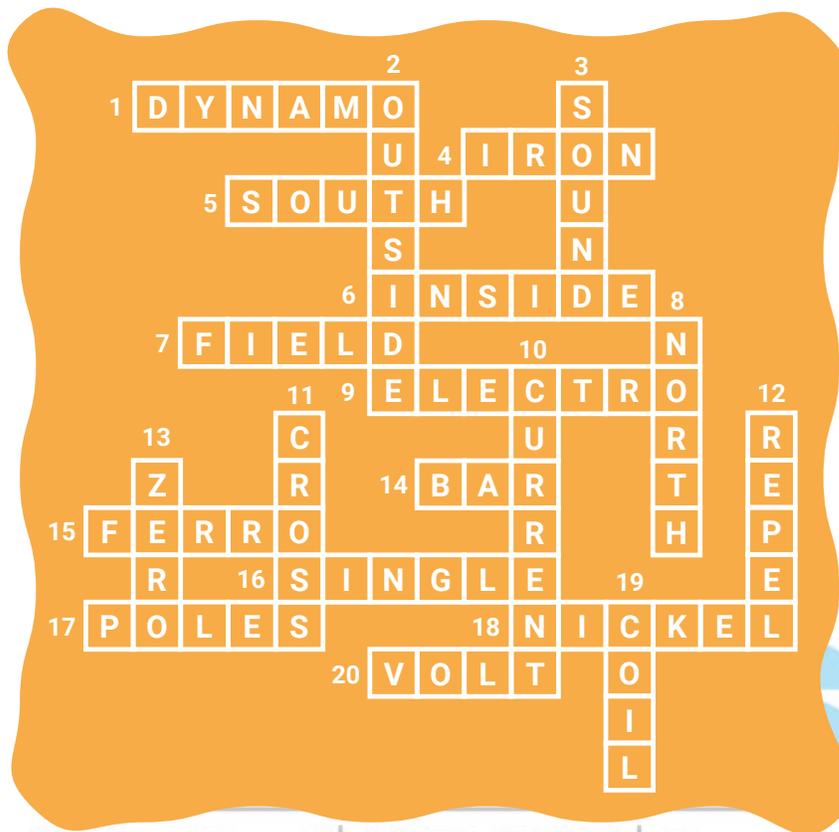
6 The terminal of battery is connected to the contact screw through the push button switch.

3 The hammer is set at a short distance away from the gong.

4 The contact screw which touches the hammer bar is acting as a interrupt which break the circuit periodically.



Answer (Crossword)



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Answer (Guess The Name of Scientists)

Man-1



André-Marie Ampère

Man-2



Michael Faraday

Man-3



James Clerk Maxwell

Man-4



Hans Christian Oersted



Carbon and Its Compounds

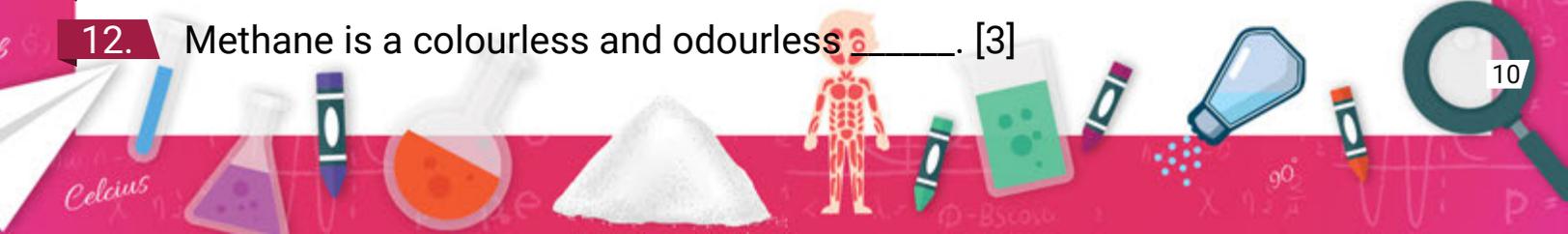
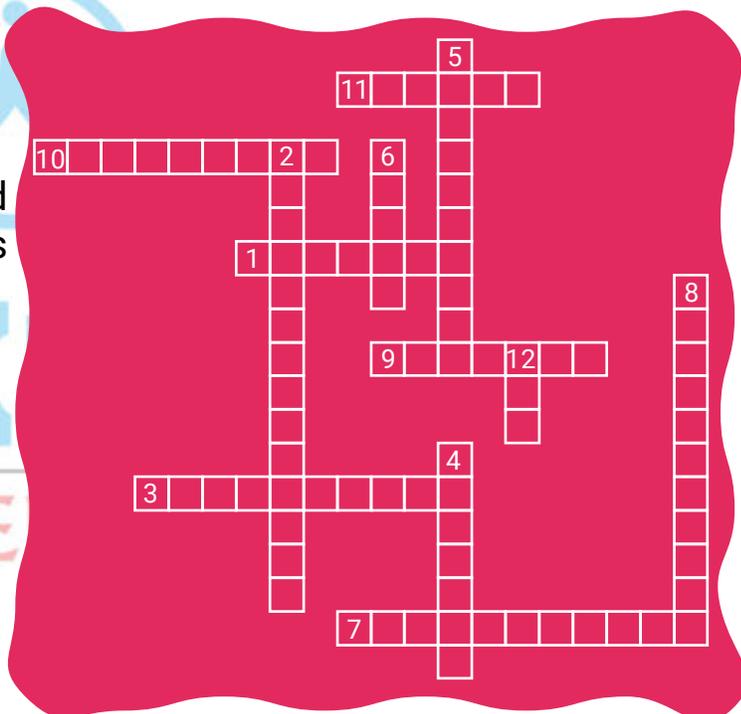
Crossword

Across

1. Ethanol is an industrial _____. [7]
3. Different forms of same element having same chemical properties but different physical properties are called _____. [10]
7. The long hydrocarbon part of soaps and detergents is _____ in nature. [11]
9. Dilute solution of acetic acid used as a preservative for pickles is _____. [7]
10. Fermentation of sugar into glucose and fructose takes place in the presence of the enzyme _____. [9]
11. Main component of LPG is _____. [6]

Down

2. The process of making soap by the hydrolysis of fats and oils with an alkali is called _____. [14]
4. Compounds with the same molecular formula but with different structures are known as _____. [7]
5. The self linking property of an element to form long chain of compounds is called _____. [10]
6. The products obtained by combustion of hydrocarbons are carbon dioxide and _____. [5]
8. The ionic part of the soap and detergent molecule is _____ in nature. [11]
12. Methane is a colourless and odourless _____. [3]





Top 6 Ingredients to Avoid

1. Triclosan

- It is used as an antibacterial agent in hand soaps.
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) banned the use of this terrible chemical in September 2016.
- Risks are that it can accumulate over time in the body and cause hormonal imbalances and organ system toxicity.

2. Parabens

- They mimic the behaviour of estrogen in the body and are associated with endocrine disruption, cancer and toxicity.
- They are also toxic to the environment.
- To avoid parabens, avoid soaps containing ingredients ending in -paraben.

3. Sodium Laureth Sulfate (SLES)

- SLES is a detergent and used as an emulsifier to add foaming benefits in soaps.
- The health concerns with this are organ system toxicity and irritation of the skin, eyes and lungs.

4. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (SLS)

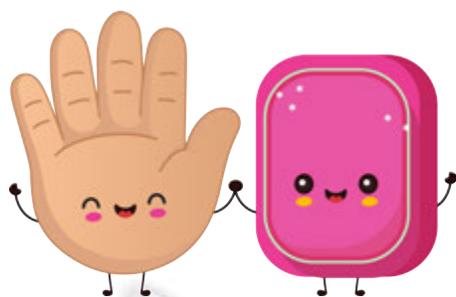
- SLS is also a detergent common in hand soaps.
- Health concerns with this one include irritation to the eyes, lungs, and skin.

5. Methylisothiazolinone & Methylchloroisothiazolinone

- Some of the health risks associated with these preservatives include skin irritation, lung and respiratory issues and neurotoxicity.
- When you're searching for toxic chemical free hand soaps, make sure to check for this common preservative, as sometimes they are used in more "natural" products to replace other nasty preservatives, like parabens.

6. Fragrances

- You can see the word "fragrance" listed on product labels, but it is impossible to know what that means because the fragrance industry isn't required to disclose the ingredients used in their products.
- This means there could be hundreds of ingredients in one fragrance. Fragrances are absorbed through the skin and into the bloodstream where they pose health risk including endocrine disruption, organ toxicity, allergies, asthma, neurotoxicity and cancer.
- Fragrances also frequently contain phthalates (which won't be listed on labels), which are associated with hormone disruption, birth defects and toxicity.



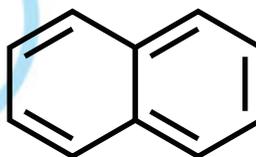
**Choose
your Soap
wisely!**

Information About Naphthalene and Anthracene

Naphthalene

Naphthalene is an aromatic organic compound which is extracted from crude oil or coal tar. It can also be produced from the burning of many things like car exhaust, forest fires etc. It is used as an insecticide and pest repellent in the form of moth balls.

This organic compound is harmful for humans also because in humans, naphthalene is converted to alpha-naphthol, which is linked to the development of hemolytic anemia. Kidney and liver damage may also occur.



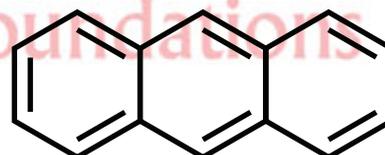
Naphthalene



Moth balls containing naphthalene

Anthracene

Anthracene is a solid tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbon. It is a component of coal tar. This organic compound is used for making dyes and resins. It is also used for making wood protection products. Anthracene is colourless but exhibits a blue fluorescence under ultraviolet light.

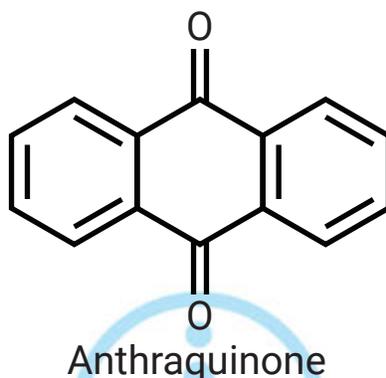


Anthracene



Anthracene in laboratory

If anthracene is reacted with an oxidizing agent, such as hydrogen peroxide, the product we get is anthraquinone.



Some questions on naphthalene and anthracene

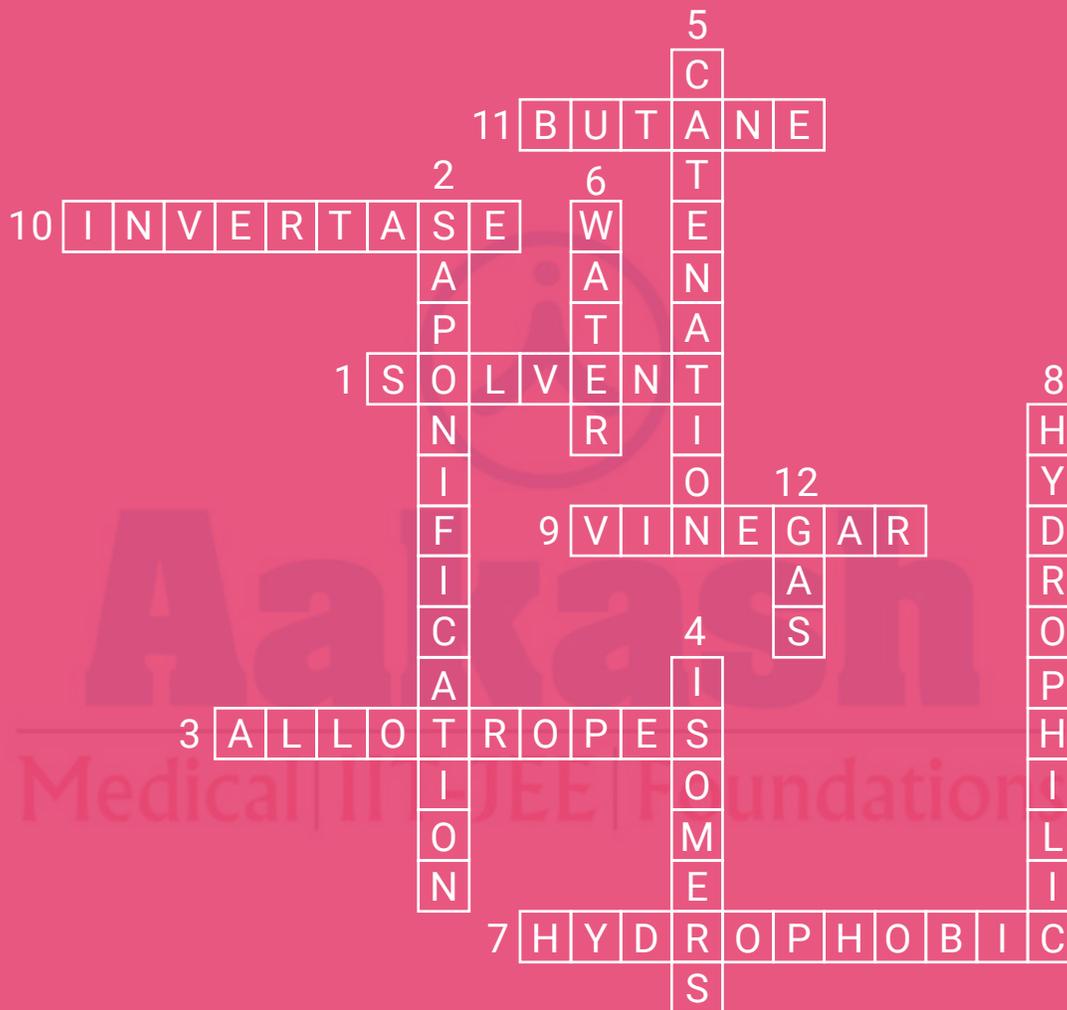
1. What is the ratio of sigma to pi bonds in a single molecule of naphthalene ?
2. Which functional group is present in anthraquinone?
3. For complete hydrogenation of anthracene how many hydrogen molecules are required?
4. What is the sum of the number of carbon atoms present in the single molecule of naphthalene and anthracene?

Answer

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. 19 : 5 | 3. 7 |
| 2. Ketone | 4. 24 |



Answer (Crossword)



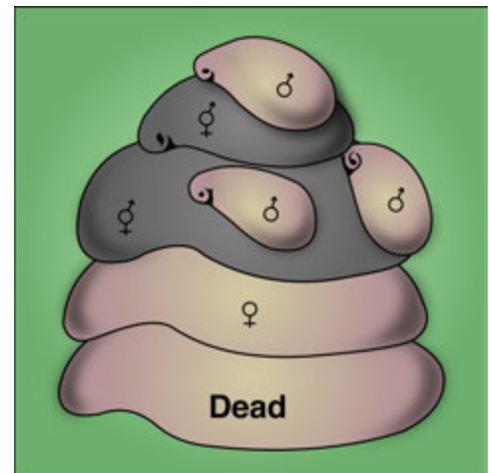
Heredity and Evolution

Interesting Facts

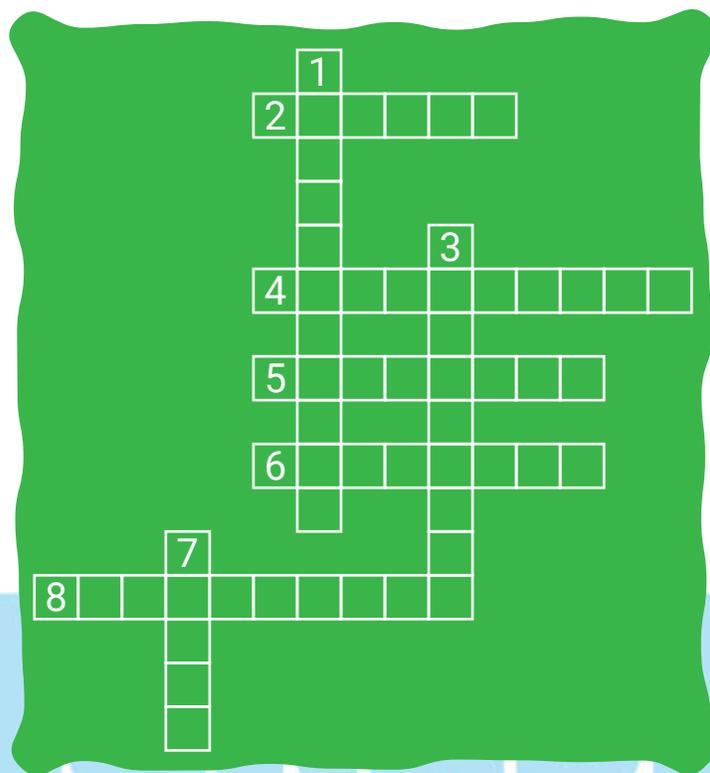
The sex of the echiuroid worm *Bonellia viridis* depends on where a larva settles. If a *Bonellia* larva lands on the sea floor, it develops into a female which is about 10 cm long. If the larva is attracted to a female's proboscis, it travels along the tube until it enters the female's uterus. There, it differentiates into a minute (1-3 mm long) male.



Let's take another example: In case of slipper snail, *Crepidula fornicata*, sex determination is affected by its location. In this species, individuals pile up on top of one another to form a mound. Young individuals are always male. This phase is followed by the degeneration of the male reproductive system and a period of lability. The next phase can be either male or female, depending on the animal's position in the mound. If the snail is attached to a female, it will develop into male and when such a snail is removed from its attachment, it will develop into female. Similarly, the presence of large numbers of males will cause some of the males to become females. However, once an individual becomes female, it will not revert to being male.



Crossword



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- 2.** The term used for the complete set of genetic information in an organism.
- 4.** Cross that deals with the single trait.
- 5.** Gene expressed in both homozygous and heterozygous conditions.
- 6.** Genetic constitution of an organism.
- 8.** Individual with identical alleles.
- 1.** Another name for sex chromosome.
- 3.** Observable characters of an organism.
- 7.** Location of a gene on chromosome.

Origin of Universe

Origin of universe was the most important phenomenon in origin of life. The **Big Bang Theory** attempts to explain the origin of universe. This theory proposes that the universe is very old and its origin took place almost 20 billion (20×10^9) years ago. It states that a **single huge explosion** (i.e., Big Bang) took place in the space which was so powerful that it is unimaginable in physical terms. Due to this explosion, the universe expanded in volume and the temperature of the space came down. Slowly hydrogen and helium gases formed, which condensed due to the gravitational forces present in the surroundings.

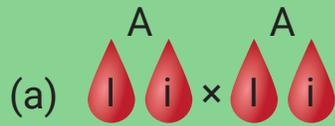
What is Atavism ?

It is the reappearance of certain ancestral characters which had earlier disappeared or were reduced.

Example : Greatly developed canine teeth, exceptionally long dense hairs.

Formula Chart	Type of gametes	2^n	}	n = Number of traits/hybrid (n)
	Number of zygotes/ offsprings	$(\text{Gametes})^n$		
	Number of phenotype	2^n		
	Number of genotype	3^n		
	Number of genotypes for multiple allelism	$\frac{n}{2}(n+1)$ Here, n = Number of alleles		

Select the set of parents that can't produce offsprings having blood group 'O'.



(1) (b) and (d)

(2) (a) and (d)

(3) (b) and (c)

(4) All except (d)

Ans. (1) (b) and (d)

In *Pisum sativum*, yellow seed colour (Y) is dominant over green (y) and round shape of seed (R) is dominant over wrinkled (r). Consider that these two pairs of genes assort independently, then

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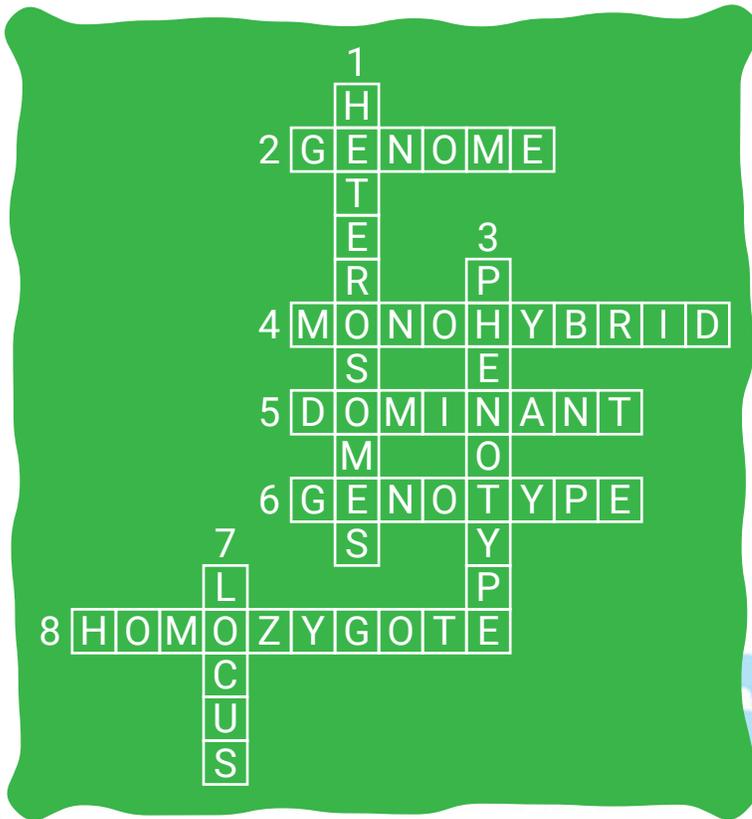
(i) What percentage of the offsprings from the cross $YyRr \times yyrr$ would be expected to have yellow seeded trait in F_1 generation?



(ii) From the cross $Yyrr \times Yyrr$, what percentage of offsprings produced will have pure yellow-wrinkled plants in the F_1 generation?



Answer (Crossword)



(i) Parents: $YyRr \times yyrr$

Gametes:



Offsprings produced in F1 generation



Yellow-seeded plants ($YyRr, Yyrr$)

$$= \frac{2}{4} \times 100 \text{ i.e., } 50\%$$

(ii) Parents: $Yyrr \times Yyrr$

Gametes:



Offsprings produced in F1 generation



Pure-yellow wrinkled ($YYrr$) plants

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 100 \text{ i.e., } 25\%$$

Forest and Wildlife Resources

Apart from humans, the earth is a home to various microorganisms, bacteria, plants and animals species. We humans along with all living organisms form a complex web of ecological system in which we are only a part and very much dependent on this system for our own existence. For example, the plants, animals and micro-organisms re-create the quality of the air we breathe, the water we drink and the soil that produces our food without which we cannot survive. Hence, it is important for us to know about them.

Interesting Facts

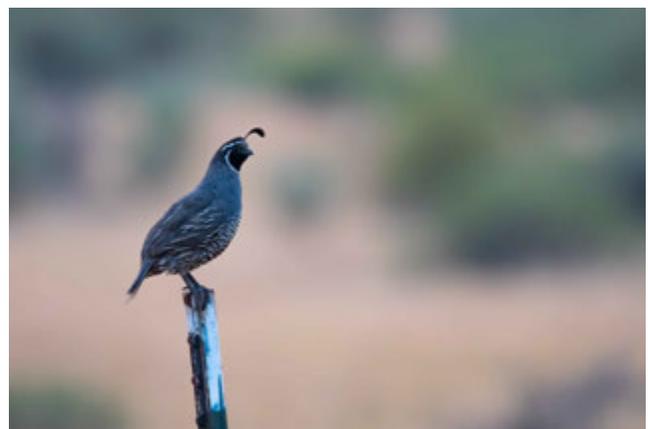
India is one of the 12 Mega Bio-Diversity Countries of the World

- ◆ It has about 47,000 plant species which is tenth place in the world and fourth in Asia in plant diversity.
- ◆ There are about 15,000 flowering plants in India, which accounts for 6 per cent in the world's total number of flowering plants.
- ◆ The country has many non-flowering plants, such as ferns, algae and fungi.
- ◆ India also has approximately 90,000 species of animals, as well as, a rich variety of fish in its fresh and marine waters.



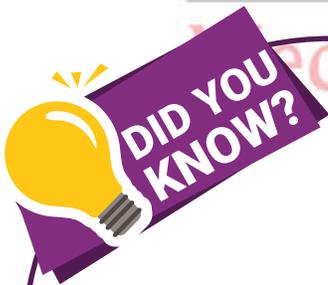
DID YOU KNOW?

About 10 per cent of India's recorded wild flora and 20 per cent of its mammals are on the threatened list. Many of these would now be categorised as 'critical', that is on the verge of extinction like the cheetah, pink-headed duck, mountain quail, and forest spotted owlet.



Reasons Behind The Declining Population of Flora and Fauna

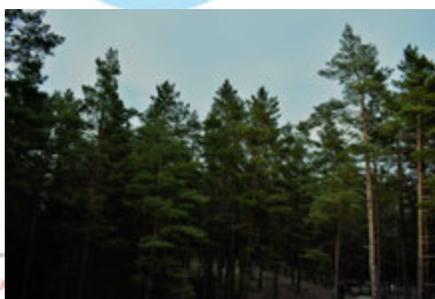
- ◆ Deforestation
- ◆ Habitat Destruction
- ◆ Climate Change
- ◆ Large Scale development projects



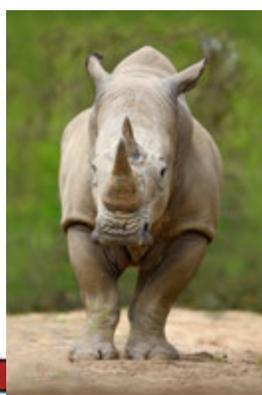
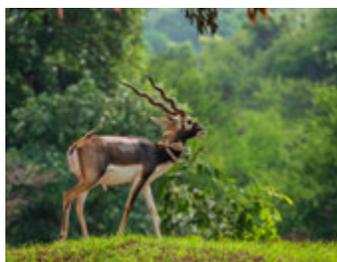
- ◆ 17% of the Amazon rainforest has been lost in the last 50 years due to deforestation.
- ◆ Since 1951, over 5,000 sq km of forest was cleared for river valley projects in India.
- ◆ The Buxa Tiger Reserve in West Bengal is seriously threatened by the ongoing dolomite mining.
- ◆ Over 80,000 tigers, 150,000 leopards and 200,000 wolves were killed for reward in the period 1875-1925.
- ◆ Gradually, the tiger came to be seen as a sporting trophy and Tiger hunting in India became a Royal Sport. The Maharaja of Sarguja alone shot 1,157 tigers and 2,000 leopards up to 1957. A British administrator, George Yule, killed 400 tigers.

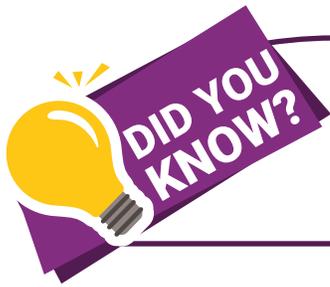
Because of the persistent deforestation and declined level of flora and fauna, an International Institution called IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) led the conservation measures by classifying species into different categories.

- ◆ **Normal Species:** Species whose population levels are considered to be normal for their survival, For example: Cattle, Sal, Pine, Rodents etc.



- ◆ **Endangered Species:** The Species with small population may move into the extinct category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. The examples of such species are black buck, crocodile, Indian rhino, lion-tailed macaque etc.



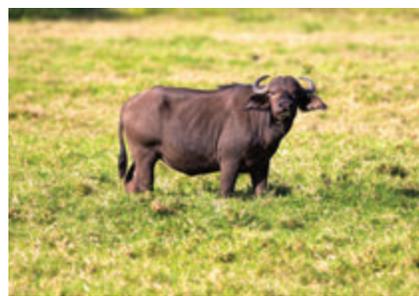
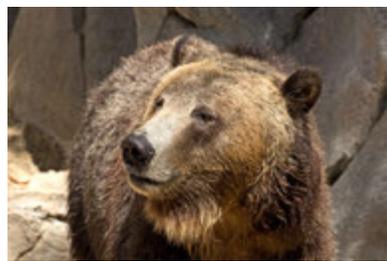


Bishnoi Community of Rajasthan known to be the protector of the Blackbucks. They were an instrumental part of the Blackbuck case or Salman Khan Case.

◆ **Vulnerable Species:** These are species whose population has declined to levels from where it is likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the negative factors continue to operate. The examples of such species are blue sheep/ bharal, Asiatic elephant, Gangetic dolphin, etc.



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◆ **Rare Species:** Species with small population may move into the endangered or vulnerable category if the negative factors affecting them continue to operate. The examples of such species are the Himalayan brown bear, wild Asiatic buffalo, desert fox and hornbill, etc.



- ◆ **Endemic Species:** These are species which are only found in some particular areas usually isolated by natural or geographical barriers. Examples of such species are the Andaman teal, Nicobar pigeon, Andaman wild pig, Mithun in Arunachal Pradesh.



- ◆ **Extinct Species:** These are species which are not found after searches of known or likely areas where they may occur. A species may be extinct from a local area, region, country, continent or the entire earth. Examples of such species are the Asiatic cheetah, pink head duck.



Conservation Methods

1 **Wildlife Protection Act, 1972:** This Act provides for the protection of the country's wild animals, birds, and plant species, in order to ensure environmental and ecological security. This act provides for various protected areas like National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves, Community Reserves and Tiger Reserves.

2 Project Tiger was launched in 1973 in order to protect Tigers.

3 Project Elephant was launched in 1992 by the Government of India Ministry of Environment and Forests to provide financial and technical support to wildlife management efforts by states for their free-ranging populations of wild Asian Elephants

4 Protection to Great Indian Hornbill by protecting its habitat.

It is high time for us to think, plan and act for the conservation of the flora and fauna for their contribution for the maintenance of the ecological balance until nature chooses its own way to do this.





Quiz

- IUCN is abbreviated as:
 - International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 - International Union & Council of Nature and Natural Resources
 - Indian Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
 - International Union for Conservation of Nature and Wildlife
- Identify the rare species:
 - Desert fox
 - Great Indian Hornbill
 - Himalayan Brown Bear
 - All of these
- Which of the following is protected under the Wildlife Protection Act?
 - Birds
 - Flora
 - Fauna
 - All of these
- Project Tiger was launched in which of the following National Parks of India?
 - Rajaji National Park
 - Jim Corbett National Park
 - Gangotri National Park
 - Kaziranga National Park
- This international institution maintains a comprehensive list of all the species of the world, which is also known as the Red Book. Identify the institution.
 - IUCN
 - WWF
 - Wildlife Conservation Society
 - Conservation International

Answer

1. (1) 2. (4) 3. (4) 4. (2) 5. (1)

Jumbled Sentences and One Word Substitution

- A.** The following sentences of a paragraph have been given in a jumbled order. Rearrange the jumbled parts to form meaningful sentences:

1 a/ rod/ when/ with/ rubbed/ silk,/ the glass/ charged/ rod gets/ positively/ glass/ is

2 gains/ electrons/ a / positively/ body loses/ charged/ and/ charged/ body/ electrons/ negatively/ a

3 with/ bodies/ each other/ like/ or similar/ repel/ charges

4 other hand, / unlike/ charges/ with/ attract/ the/ on/ bodies/ each other

5 with/ fur, /when an/ rod/ ebonite rod/ ebonite/ electrons/ transferred/ the/ to/ is rubbed/ some/ are/ from/ fur/ the



B. From the given options, choose one word that matches the definition correctly.

1. The quality of being open or honest

- (a) Candour (b) Wit
(c) Nobel (d) Idiom

2. An account of a person's life written by somebody

- (a) Autobiography (b) Novel
(c) Biography (d) Anecdotes

3. To move at high speed

- (a) Energise (b) Negate
(c) Mount (d) Zip

4. Something that is extremely unpleasant and degrading

- (a) Object (b) Abject
(c) Poor (d) Sarcastic

5. Something extravagantly bright or showy

- (a) Gaudy (b) Delusive
(c) Illuminating (d) Unashamed

Answers

- A.** 1. When a glass rod is rubbed with silk, the glass rod gets positively charged.
2. A positively charged body loses electrons and a negatively charged body gains electrons.
3. Bodies with like or similar charges repel each other.
4. On the other hand, bodies with unlike charges attract each other.
5. When an ebonite rod is rubbed with fur, some electrons are transferred from the fur to the ebonite rod.

- B.** 1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a)

Syllogism and Series

Crossword

Across

Down

2. A syllogism is composition of _____ conditions.

4. 47, 53, 59, 61, 67, is a series of _____

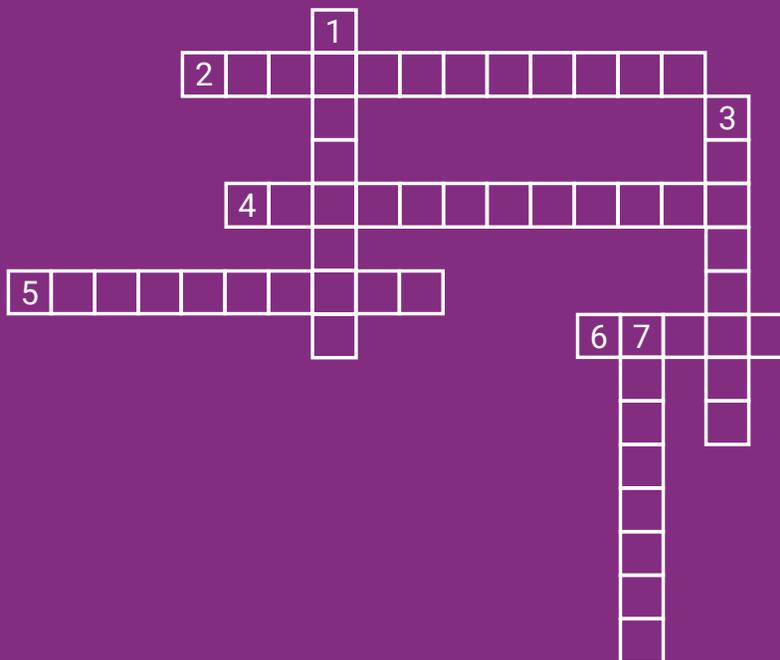
5. _____ condition enough to bring about the effect.

6. One series can have more than one _____

1. 10, 5, 11, 7, 12, 11, 13, is a _____ series

3. "All A is B" and "some A's are B's" are _____ statements

7. AZ, BY, CX, DW and so on, is an _____ alphabet series.



Interesting Facts

A, E, I, O propositions :-

The proposition "Every b is a" is now written "Aba";

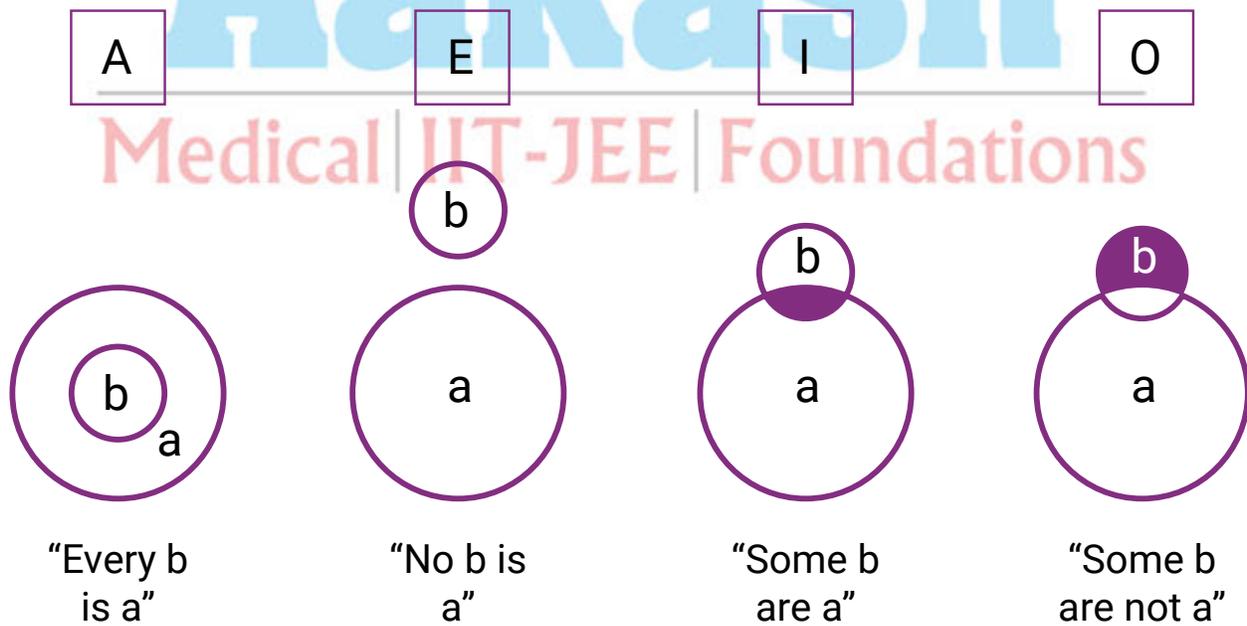
"No b is a" is written as "Eba";

"Some b are a" is written as "Iba";

"Some b are not a" is written as "Oba".

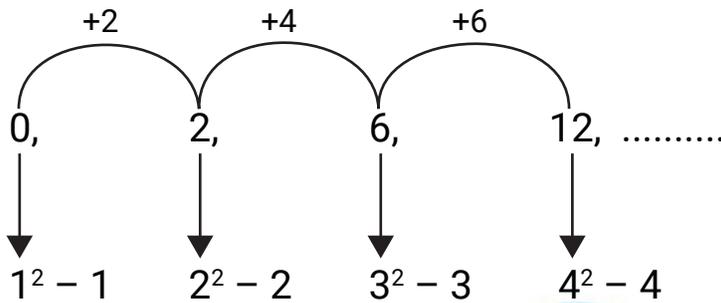


Venn Diagram For A, E, I, O Statements

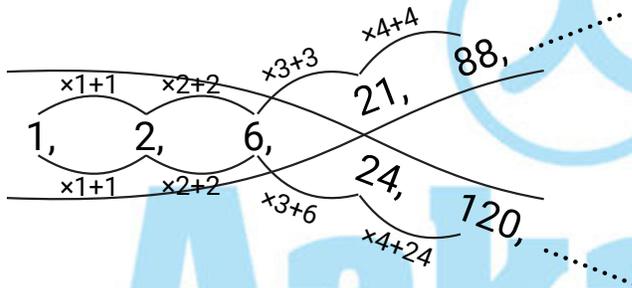


More Than One Logic in One Series

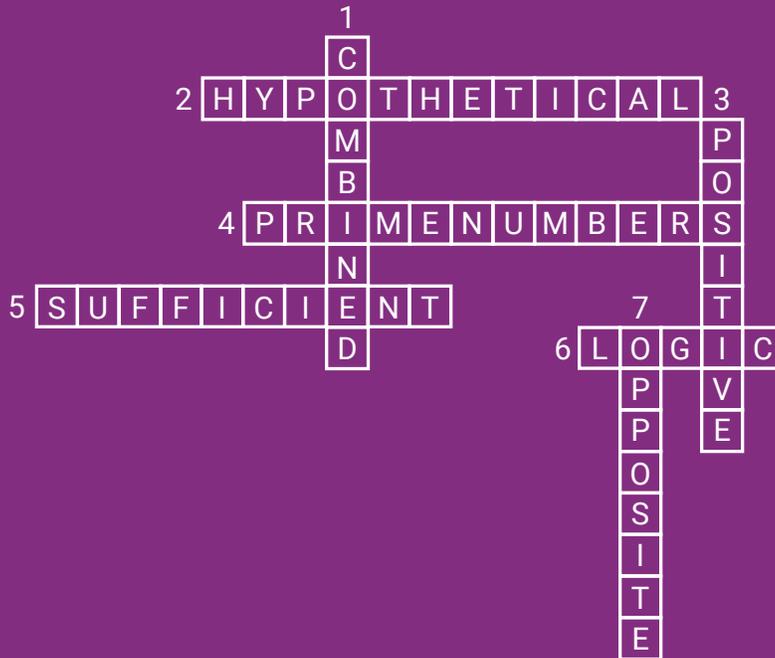
1.



2.



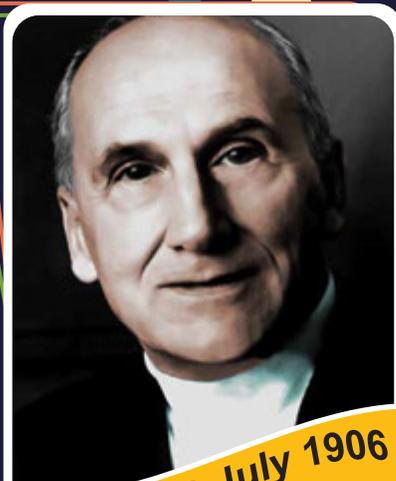
Answer (Crossword)



NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY

Happy Birthday

Vladimir Prelog



Born - 23 July 1906
Died - 07 Jan 1998

Yugoslavian-Swiss chemist who shared the 1975 Nobel Prize for chemistry with John W. Comforth for his work on the stereochemistry of organic molecules and reactions. Stereochemistry is the study of the three-dimensional arrangements of atoms within molecules. He authored systematic naming rules for molecules and their mirror-image version, that is, which configuration will be referred to as “dextro” and which will be the “levo” (right or left). Also, by X-ray diffraction, he elucidated the structure of several antibiotics.

NEET 2025 Wasn't Easy. Our Results Say Otherwise.

5 AAKASHIANS IN TOP 10 AIR NEET(UG) 2025



OUR NATIONAL TOPPERS IN NEET (UG) 2025



Our Problem *Solvers* shine bright in **JEE (Advanced) 2025**

Our Top 100 AIR



Aakashians Create History in International Olympiads

(Classroom Program Students)



Dhruv Advani

IBO 2023



Gold Medalists

34th International Biology Olympiad



Rohit Panda



Chirag Falor



International Olympiad on Astronomy & Astrophysics



Dhiren Bhardwaj



32nd International Biology Olympiad



Anshul



32nd International Biology Olympiad



Amritansh Nigam



33rd International Biology Olympiad



Prachi Jindal



33rd International Biology Olympiad



Tanishka Kabra



54th International Chemistry Olympiad

1484 Students Scored Above MAS

420

Classroom Students
Qualified in
NSEs* 2024-25

(Group A & B)

49
NSEA*

(Group A & B)

229
NSEB*

(Group A & B)

70
NSEC*

(Group A & B)

38
NSEP*

34
NSEJS*

Aakashians Qualified for INO-2025



Krishna Agrawal
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Mohit Shekher Shukla
NSEA | NSEP | NSEC



Utkarsh Awadhya
NSEB | NSEP | NSEC



Rupayan Pal
NSEC | NSEP | NSEP



Devansh Garg
NSEJS



Aaron Thakkar
NSEJS

and many more...

*NSEA-National Standard Examination in Astronomy | NSEB-National Standard Examination in Biology | NSEC-National Standard Examination in Chemistry
NSEP-National Standard Examination in Physics | NSEJS-National Standard Examination in Junior Science | INO-Indian National Olympiad

Aakashians Qualified for RMO 2024

899

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IOQM
2024



Joish Achyuta
Class - VIII



Dhanush Damu
Class - IX



Arnav Singh
Class - X



Pranit Goel
Class - XI



Aayush Agarwal
Class - XII

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for INMO 2025

161

Classroom Students

Qualified
in RMO 2024-25



Kotha D Reddy
Reg. No. 00006657265



Abhipraya Verma
Reg. No. 00010407513



Aditya Singh
Reg. No. 00012631688



Rujul Garg
Reg. No. 00005153903



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Reg. No. 00006093814

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for OCSC/IMOTC-2025

25

Classroom Students

Qualified
in INOs 2025



Pranit Goel
Qualified INMO



Harshit Singh
Qualified INJSO



Subhrojit Paul
Qualified INBO



Mohit Shekher Shukla
Qualified INChO



Rujul Garg
Qualified INPhO



Aditya Singh
Qualified INAO Jr

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

1019

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-I)
2023-24



Intl.
Rank
1

Prisha Miglani
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
2

Sushant Agarwal
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
4

Ekaashar Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Harshit Singh
Class - VIII

438

Classroom Students

Qualified
in IMO (Level-II)
2024

and many more...

Aakashians Qualified for Merit Certificate

4902

Classroom Students

Qualified
in NSO (Level-I)
2024-25



Intl.
Rank
2

Meghav Ladani
Class - X



Intl.
Rank
2

Anubhab Manna
Class - VIII



Intl.
Rank
3

Arnav Gupta
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
7

Parshti Bajpai
Class - IX



Intl.
Rank
10

Shreya
Class - VIII

and many more...